

TERMS: ONE YEAR, \$1.50. SIX MONTHS, .75c. Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Anderson County on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering matters pertaining to the County canvass. A full meeting of the Committee is desired.

E. B. MURRAY, County Chairman.

The Democratic National Convention has proceeded very slowly, and although we have delayed the publication of the INTELLIGENCER one day, still we are unable to give our readers anything more definite than a list of the names presented to the Convention. Any speculation at this time is mere guess work, and would be of little value.

At the opening of the Convention appearances indicated the easy nomination of Governor Cleveland, but there are evidences of waning strength on his part which makes his prospects less flattering. Messrs. Bayard, Thurman and Randall are represented as gaining rapidly and things are thoroughly mixed. Butler's name will not be presented. If the nomination is not made from the candidates mentioned, Judge Fields and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt are in training as dark horses. The next twenty-four hours will determine the nomination. From the names presented, the Convention cannot do otherwise than nominate a strong candidate.

The tariff plank likely to be adopted is conservative, and satisfactory to all except the extremists on each side, and if adopted without division will place the party in good fighting position for the campaign.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHICAGO.

The National Democratic Convention met in Chicago on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12 m. in the Music Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity, over fourteen thousand persons being crowded on its floors and into its galleries.

The Convention was called to order by Chairman Barnum, of the National Executive Committee, who nominated Hon. Richard B. Hubbard of Texas, for temporary Chairman. He was unanimously elected, and was escorted to the chair by Gov. Hendricks and others. Gov. Hubbard spoke for twenty minutes, urging harmony and unity of purpose on the part of the Convention—that individual preferences and prejudices be laid aside, and that the whole aim of the delegates should be to act for the best interest of the party alone.

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, offered a resolution that the rules of the last Convention be adopted as the rules of this Convention, except that it should not be in order for any State to change its vote until the call of the roll of the States has been completed.

Mr. Grady, of New York, offered the following amendment: "And when the vote of the State as announced by the chairman of the delegation of such State is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of individual delegates from the State, and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such State." [Laughter and applause.]

This was intended to abrogate the unit rule so as to allow every delegate to vote as he pleased, and thereby get rid of the unit rule, which had been enjoined on the New York delegation. It was, therefore, a fight against Cleveland. The amendment was vigorously opposed by the friends of Cleveland and as warmly advocated by John Kelly and the friends of Tammany. After considerable discussion the amendment was lost by a vote of 350 yeas to 445 nays. The Convention adjourned to 12 a. m. Wednesday morning.

The Convention met on Wednesday at 12.27. The committee on permanent organization presented its report recommending for President of the Convention W. S. Villard, of Wisconsin. The report was adopted, and Mr. Villard escorted to the platform by Hendricks and others and received with cheers.

Mr. Villard in his speech chiefly confined himself to an arraignment of the Republican party. He asked the Convention to set aside personal prejudices and preference in the interest of the party at this time. Mr. Villard advised harmony and positive action on important questions, and predicted victory.

A resolution was adopted to proceed to the presentation of candidates for President.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, nominated Senator McDonald, of Indiana, which was greeted with great applause.

Senator Thurman was also nominated, and greeted with immense applause.

Mr. J. A. McKim, of Kentucky, nominated Speaker Carlisle. Applause.

Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, nominated Senator Bayard and great applause.

Mr. Lockwood, of New York, nominated Governor Cleveland, which was greeted with great and prolonged applause. The Convention adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. on Thursday.

At 11 a. m. on Thursday, Pennsylvania, nominated Hon. S. J. Randall of that State. This nomination was received with immense applause.

Mr. Powell, of Ohio, nominated Governor Hoadley of that State, and the nomination was greeted with loud applause.

New York For Cleveland.

NEW YORK, July 9.—It is no longer doubtful that Cleveland has the positive support of from 60 to 75 of the New York delegates to Chicago, and that that number will vote for him as first and last choice when the delegation meet in Chicago on Saturday evening.

There will be complimentary votes between Cleveland and the delegates from New York as a unit, for Cleveland, and thus give him the vote of the State in the Convention, with even greater unanimity than was exhibited in the delegation for Tilden in 1876.

Kelly was in the delegation in 1876, and then commanded sixteen votes against Tilden. The vote was so announced to the Convention by Senator Kernan, when he cast the solid vote for Tilden under the unit rule.

Now, with a larger delegation, Kelly confidently claimed that there will be less votes against Cleveland than there were against Tilden.

It would be useless to attempt to conceal the fact that the majority of the State in favor of Cleveland and against Kelly has grown to great proportions within the last week, and its influence has been very marked upon the delegates to Chicago. They are all expected to be at Chicago by Saturday evening, when the delegation will hold its first meeting; and unless the present calculations of Cleveland's friends shall prove unfounded, it is believed here that his nomination will be assured before the Convention assembles. *Special to the Philadelphia Times.*

Wheat in parts of Texas is turning out forty-five bushels to the acre.

Chesterfield County has a postoffice named Catfish. That would be a good place for the patent medicine man.

Fourteen barbedes are advertised in Lexington County, South Carolina, for July and August, when the candidates are expected to patronize all of them.

The breeding stallion Almont died at Lexington, Ky., Friday. He was the sire of several fine trotters. His owner had refused \$40,000 for him.

Colonel Thomas S. Long of Catawba Station, N. C., committed suicide last week by blowing off the entire top of his head with an old flint and steel pistol.

It will cost the Government \$5,000 for messengers to carry to Washington the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice-President.

The State of Georgia lacked \$150,000 of having enough money to pay \$250,000 of interest on her debt due July 1st. Gen. Tompkins and other citizens advanced the money.

Captain John W. Andrews, of Sumter, South Carolina, the monogamian who on May 6 started to walk from his home to the State Capitol, to house his hands with more than ten thousand people on his way.

The Albany Times (a Flower organ) tells a story of Gov. Cleveland's experience in the Adirondacks last year, while hunting for deer. He had scouts out to drum up a deer for him, but found when he came back that his gun was unloaded.

Miss Lula Hunt, the "Georgia wonder," will appear at Wallack's Theatre, New York, for an indefinite season, beginning on Monday, July 7. The engagement was made after a satisfactory private exhibition of her powers on Monday, the 4th inst., when she was prominent, physicians, managers and officials.

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A Barbarous System.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30.—An interesting case has been decided by Ordinary Judge C. H. Smith. It was the case of William Pannion, a prisoner who had been found guilty of illegal voting. He was sentenced to a fine, or imprisonment in default of payment, under the act of the Legislature which provides that any person who has been hired out to private parties who would pay the fine. Ordinary Calhoun holds this law to be unconstitutional. When the fine is paid the prisoner is free, and is simply a debtor to the man who paid for him. To compel the prisoner to work under such circumstances is nothing more or less than to re-establish imprisonment for debt. As a large number of misdemeanor prisoners throughout the State are serving terms in this way the decision is of much importance.

A Storm in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Dispatches from Detroit, Springfield, Shelbyville, and other places in central Illinois report that very severe wind storms swept over Macon, Sangamon and Christian Counties between midnight Friday night and daylight Saturday morning, destroying much property and doing much loss. It is reported. The loss in Sangamon County is estimated at over \$10,000. In Macon County eleven dwellings were completely wrecked. A number of animals were killed and some were maimed. When Auterlied's wife and baby were blown 200 yards and deposited under a hedge. They were completely covered with mud, but were unharmed. Two of John Kraft's children were badly injured and one of them killed. The wind lifted loaded cars off the track at Boody Station, and the Madison Presbyterian Church and parsonage were entirely destroyed. The loss in Macon County is estimated at \$200,000. Christian County is said to have suffered severely.

General Longstreet.

An Atlanta correspondent of the Savannah Times reports Gen. Longstreet as having intervened in the Democratic outlook: "I believe Bayard is the best man, but I guess the Democrats will have to nominate a man who has a record, on the other side in the late war. I am certain that no Democrat elected this year and never can be until the party gets a leader. As it is now without a policy and without a leader, and it is impossible for it to accomplish the victory of the State and Nation. As to the report that he was about to resign the United States marshalship, Gen. Longstreet said: 'There is no truth in such a report. I would be glad enough to resign, but I have no desire to leave my life among the quiet pleasures of my home, but I am not able to quit work. I find myself on the down grade of life dependent on my salary to educate my children. That is why I will continue to hold the marshalship.'

What Tilden Wishes.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Mr. Tilden has not written any letter to be presented to the contingency of his nomination here," said C. F. Peck, of New York, this evening. "But I think I know how the report originated that he had done so. It was, I believe, a mistake. Mr. Magone called on him and received an authorization to speak for him concerning Mr. Cleveland's candidacy. I am not at liberty to say whether the authority was given in writing, but it is such a matter that I cannot say. I have a desire to convince Mr. Tilden that it would be very indelicate in him to volunteer any advice to the Convention as to what it should do, but he knew that the delegates would probably desire to know what his opinion was on candidates. Messrs. Manning and Magone, therefore, were authorized to say to all delegates who came to consult them as to Mr. Tilden's views, that he gave no advice, but that he was the man for the emergency. This information is to be given only when asked for by delegates."

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Sensation in Hart County, Ga.

A few months ago a man calling himself Robert Hager came to Hart County, Ga., and was taken to the County Jail. He was a very decent looking fellow and was industrious and attentive to his work. While at work with Mr. Christian, a very respectable farmer, Mrs. M. F. Christian, a very respectable widow lady, who lives a mile and a half from Hartwell. He wooed and won Mrs. Christian after a brief courtship, and on the 25th of April, 1884, they were united in holy matrimony. Mr. Hager was well well up to a few weeks ago, and Mrs. Hager was happy in the thought that she had the strong arm of a husband to lean upon after life's rugged pathway. On the 10th of June Mr. J. A. F. White received a letter from the C. F. of Police of Greenville, S. C., in answer to inquiries regarding Hager, stating that Hager had lived 10 or 12 years in Greenville, and that he had a wife and child. He was a very respectable fellow, and that he had been in North Carolina, where he went by the name of Robert Little. Hager got wind of this letter, and on the 25th of June he left his home and went to Greenville, S. C., where he was living with his wife and child. He was in deep distress both on account of the loss of his horse and buggy, and the loss of his property. He had offered a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of Hager, and for the safe return of the horse and buggy. Robert Hager, who was in deep distress both on account of the loss of his horse and buggy, and the loss of his property. He had offered a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of Hager, and for the safe return of the horse and buggy. Robert Hager, who was in deep distress both on account of the loss of his horse and buggy, and the loss of his property. He had offered a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of Hager, and for the safe return of the horse and buggy.

The horse is a bay, about six years old, in very good condition, has straight neck and heavy tail. Coal box buggy, old, with new wheels, running gear dark red, black body.

We hope our exchanges will put their readers on the look out for this scoundrel, who has thus destroyed the peace and happiness of a most worthy lady. *Hartwell Express.*

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Fitz-John Porter Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The veto of the Fitz-John Porter bill, which was sent to the House this afternoon, was a surprise to many, though it has been confidently expected by others. The House lost no time in passing the bill over the veto, as the necessary two-thirds majority was present. The bill was passed by a vote of 150 yeas to 100 nays. The bill was passed by a vote of 150 yeas to 100 nays. The bill was passed by a vote of 150 yeas to 100 nays.

The text of the veto message is as follows: "The House of Representatives: After careful consideration of the bill entitled 'An Act for the relief of Fitz-John Porter,' I have returned it with my objections to the House of Congress in which it originated. Its enactment is in terms as follows: 'That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Fitz-John Porter, late major general United States Volunteers and brevet brigadier general and colonel in the army, to the position of colonel in the Army of the United States of the same grade held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army by sentence of court martial, promulgated January 27, 1859.' It is apparent that should this bill become law it will create a new office, which can be filled by the appointment of a particular individual who it specifies, and cannot be filled by the merit of the best man. It is a greater precision of statement, that it will create a new office on condition that a particular person designated shall be chosen to fill it. Such an Act, as it seems to me, is either unnecessary and unduly interfering with the prerogative of the Government by the legislative branch of the executive."

As Congress has no power under the Constitution to nominate and appoint an officer and cannot lawfully impose on the President the duty of nominating and appointing to office any particular individual of its own selection, this bill, if it can be fairly construed as requiring the President to appoint a particular individual, is in manifest violation of the Constitution. If such be not its just interpretation it must be regarded as the least desirable of all bills, and one which, which is in the very nature of things, the force of positive law and can serve no useful purpose on the statute books.

There are other causes that deter me from giving this bill the sanction of my approval. It is a bill which is martial by which more than twenty years since Gen. Fitz-John Porter was tried and convicted was pronounced by a tribunal composed of nine general officers of distinguished character and ability. Its investigation of the conduct of Porter found the accused guilty, was thorough and conscientious, and its findings and sentence were in due course of law approved by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, and the legal competency, its jurisdiction of the case, and of the subjects of accusation, the substantial regularity of all its proceedings, are matters which have never been brought in question. Its judgment, its findings and sentence, are of the highest character. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently declared that a court martial, such as this, "is the organism provided by law and clothed with the right of administering justice in this class of cases. Its judgments, when approved, rest on the same basis and are surrounded by the same considerations which give conclusiveness to the judgments of other tribunals, including the highest courts of the land. It is, therefore, according to that when a lawfully constituted court-martial has duly declared its findings and its sentence and the same have been duly approved neither the President nor Congress has the power to set aside its findings and its sentence, nor perhaps it is necessary to impose in the provisions of the bill which is before me, but when its enacting clauses are read in the light of the facts of the case, it will be seen that it is a bill which effect the practical annulment of the findings and sentence of a competent court martial. A conclusion at variance with those findings has been reached after a long and careful study of the case by the officers of the army. This board was not created in pursuance of any statutory authority and was powerless to compel the attendance of witnesses or to produce a judgment which could be lawfully set aside. It is, therefore, composed of it, in their report to the secretary of war, dated March 19, 1879, stating that in their opinion "justice requires such action as may be necessary to annul the findings and sentence of the court martial in the case of Major Gen. Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the position of which their sentence deprived him, such restoration to be effected from the date of his dismissal from the service." The bill now before me is under consideration are avowedly based on the assumption that the findings and sentence of the court martial have been discovered to be erroneous. But it will be seen that the bill is a bill which effect the practical annulment of the findings and sentence of a competent court martial. A conclusion at variance with those findings has been reached after a long and careful study of the case by the officers of the army. This board was not created in pursuance of any statutory authority and was powerless to compel the attendance of witnesses or to produce a judgment which could be lawfully set aside. It is, therefore, composed of it, in their report to the secretary of war, dated March 19, 1879, stating that in their opinion "justice requires such action as may be necessary to annul the findings and sentence of the court martial in the case of Major Gen. Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the position of which